

tion; then the Grammar School, where the higher branches of an English education and the languages are taught; and lastly, the Queen's University, combining an examining and teaching body, where the highest branches in literature and science are imparted, and where degrees are conferred on those who have complied with the required examinations. Notwithstanding the disabilities under which Catholics labor, they might also look together our educational establishments and make them dependent one on the other.

We have the Brothers' School, which certainly is at present not inferior to any common school in the city; and Regiopolis College, which combines the advantages of a Grammar School and College, and if it were only clothed with University powers, and some additions made to its curriculum, would place us in possession of advantages not surpassed by those of any denomination in the country [cheers.] It is not too much to indulge the hope that this, the oldest Catholic College in Upper Canada, would receive the endowment, and thus afford the Catholic youth of the Province all the advantages of a University education. But you may ask, are not the Universities, Grammar Schools and other Educational Institutions of Upper Canada open to us—what need have we to go to so much trouble and expense? It is true their advantages are accessible to the Catholics, but they have no voice in their management—nothing to say in their government and are quite unprepared for any storm of intolerance which might pass over the country.—[Hear, hear, and cheers.] Admitting that such could not occur, there are other reasons why we should have our own institutions. Although many of us from our limited observations, and judging from a few cases that may have come to our knowledge, may consider that we ought to take advantage of those institutions, we must recollect that our clergymen, who by their learning and virtue have been elevated to a position above the ordinary level of human interest and passion, men of wisdom and experience, who have no other object than the welfare of the people they are divinely commissioned to instruct and guide, and who, from their high position, can closely observe the effects of such training, these men have unanimously declared that such teaching is attended with evil results. It is to be hoped that this movement may become general, and in the firm conviction of the justice of our cause, and the consciousness of the danger which threatens, endeavor by an united and well sustained effort, which no difficulties can deter, to secure, at this crisis in our history, the social rights and privileges which are likely to be bestowed on the Protestant minority of Lower Canada. At all events, Catholics shall have the satisfaction, if they do fail, that it was not for any lack of energy on their part. [Hear, hear, and cheers.]

Mr. William Hartly, in seconding the resolution, said that whatever privileges were conferred on the Protestant minority of Lower Canada in the education of their children, should, as a matter of fair play, be accorded to us. The Protestants of Lower Canada demanded that their property should be free from any assessment for the support of the schools of the Roman Catholic majority in that section of the Province. If that right is conceded to them, by legislative enactment, the property of the Catholic minority in Upper Canada should be similarly protected. If it were otherwise, he should feel that in this country, where all were supposed to be alike, there was, in fact, one law for the Protestants and another for the Catholics—a species of favoritism which he at all events would never be found to advocate.—[Cheers.]

The fifth resolution was moved by Mr. Denis Kane, seconded by Mr. Thomas McKer, "That the 19th section of the Separate School Act of Upper Canada, 26 Victoria, chapter 5, should be repealed, and the law amended so as to confer upon the Roman Catholic Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, the powers of defining the boundaries of Separate School Sections that are now possessed by township municipalities for defining and establishing the boundaries of Common School Sections in Upper Canada."

Mr. Denis Kane said he always advocated the right of Roman Catholics to define the boundaries of their School sections. The 19th clause of the Act of 1863 worked prejudicially to Catholic interests. There are several Catholic families in the neighboring Township of Pittsburg who are desirous to support our schools, and send their children to be educated here, but as they reside a little over three miles from our schools, they are taxed for the support of the common schools. Although their religious convictions were opposed to the system taught in the common schools, nevertheless they must submit, or pay double tax, which they were unable to do. It is a cruel injustice for Catholics to be hampered as we are by this unjust clause in the School Act, and which ought to be repealed. He hoped the present agitation would not cease until the grievances Catholics labored under were redressed. [Hear, hear.]

ed a permanent endowment, to avoid favoritism there should be a like institution in Upper Canada for Roman Catholics, with a like endowment. [Hearty cheers.]

The seventh Resolution was moved by Mr. James Campbell, seconded by Mr. James Davis, "That a committee composed of the following gentlemen, namely, James O'Reilly, Daniel MacCarow, James Harry and Dr. Sullivan be appointed to draft a memorial to His Excellency the Governor General and both branches of the Legislature, founded on the foregoing Resolutions, and that prompt measures be taken to procure signatures to said memorial."

The Committee absented themselves for a short time, returned and read the Memorial prepared, which is as follows:

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH— That the existing Separate School Law in Upper Canada is inadequate to the wants and purposes of Roman Catholics, and requires amendment. That your petitioners are desirous of having the law so amended as to secure to the Catholics of this section of the Province efficient schools and educational institutions. That in view of the Confederation of the British American Provinces, we believe it is the intention of the Government to protect the rights and privileges of the minorities both in Upper and Lower Canada in the maintenance of dissentient schools by a constitutional enactment; we are therefore anxious that the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada should, like their Protestant fellow-subjects of Lower Canada, seek to obtain the sanction of the authorities to such a School Law as will secure their civil and religious privileges, and place the educational institutions of both minorities upon an equal footing. That the property of Roman Catholics should not be taxed for the support of Schools which they are not, from conscientious convictions, at liberty to send their children to.

And your petitioners will ever pray. On motion of Mr. O'Reilly, seconded by Mr. Thomas Baker, the very Reverend Chairman was requested to take charge of the Memorial when signed and to proceed to Quebec to attend to the interests of the memorialists. The Vicar said he would accept the mission with pleasure and do everything in his power to accomplish the object of the meeting; he would however advise that Mr. O'Reilly also should accompany him, as his service no doubt would be invaluable. It was then moved by Mr. MacCarow, seconded by Mr. Daniel Bourke, that Mr. O'Reilly be requested to accompany the Vicar, which was carried unanimously. The learned gentleman accepted the mission, although at considerable personal inconvenience.

It was then moved that Mr. MacDonnell leave the chair and Mr. James Harry was called there to. A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman and Secretary when the meeting broke up, three hearty cheers being given for the Queen.

Even his epitaph was directed by himself to be of the same simple character—nothing but the name of the Rev. Edward Aylward, and the dates connected with it. Could anything be nobler than this? And on Monday week, after a protracted illness, without the slightest pain or struggle, and retaining his faculties to the last, he expired, calmly as an infant on the bosom of its mother, yielding his pure soul into the hands of its Creator. Though his life and virtues remain unwritten, his memory will be dear to generations yet unborn.—[Kilkenny Journal.]

It is announced on authority that Mr. Justice Ball has sent in his resignation, in consequence of the delicate state of his health which has been failing for some time past. Some of the 'eccentricities,' as they were called, of this learned judge, during the late assizes gave rise to much newspaper comment. It will be remembered that he used to complain violently of the noises in court, of the banging of doors, and of policemen 'drowning their trubecons about.' It was he who ordered the stoppage of the mill near the court-house in Cork, 'during his pleasure'; and who, after some months had elapsed without his having signified any pleasure on the subject, was threatened with a prosecution for loss and damage by the owner of the mill, who had let it remain idle all that time. The retirement of Judge Ball into private life makes way for Thomas O'Hagan, the Attorney-General, who forthwith takes his place. The Solicitor-General, Mr. Lawson then moves up to the position vacated by Mr. O'Hagan, and Sergeant Sullivan, now law-adviser to the Castle, becomes Solicitor-General. There are rumors that these changes will be sensibly felt in the country, the antecedents of Mr. O'Hagan, having, it is said, restrained him from doing many things that would certainly be done by another man in his place. It is said, also, that if O'Hagan would only wait longer he would be sure to fall in for a better place, but the duties of his present office have always been distasteful to him, and that he is glad to be rid of them on the first opportunity.

THE IRISH EXODUS.—The Lord Lieutenant has just delivered a sensible reply to the address of a Dublin deputation. The address itself, which was presented on the part of the United Trades Association, appears to have been, for the most part, a fair and manly statement of the present condition of Ireland. The deputation deplored, and justly deplored, the continuing and even increasing emigration from the country. They regard it as an almost unmitigated evil to Ireland, a present disgrace and perhaps a future danger to England. On these points the deputation seem to us entirely in the right. It is quite true that there are men better versed, perhaps, in economic science than the representatives of the Dublin Trades Association, who endeavor to persuade themselves and the public that the exodus from Ireland ought to be a matter of national congratulation. We are not now speaking of certain coarse and stupid writers who have occasionally pronounced the frank opinion that the sooner the Celts all go westward the better. But there are able and benevolent men who undoubtedly think that the emigration from Ireland is still a matter for congratulation to Irish and English alike. They take their stand upon the broad assertion that Ireland now is over-peopled, and that the only cure for her impoverished condition is, that her population should be reduced. Here are, they say, a hundred people, for example, with only food enough for fifty. Obviously it must be an advantage when the superfluous fifty seek out some other location. Stated thus, of course the assertion seems a truth—nay, indeed, almost a truism. If there are fifty soldiers in a beleaguered fort, or twenty seamen in a beleaguered and ill-provisioned vessel, it is quite obvious that when half a number die off there is a better chance for the survivors to prolong their existence by means of the additional food which falls to their share. But that does not exactly prove that a besieged garrison or the crew of a water-logged and scantily furnished ship are to be congratulated on the gradual diminution of their number. If on one hand, the thinning of the complement of men gives for the moment a large share of food to those who hold their places, yet, on the other hand, reduces the strength which may be the only means of ultimate deliverance. Now, the emigration from Ireland, so far as the country is concerned, only to be compared to the gradual diminution in the number of an ill-provisioned crew or garrison. Of course, as regards the emigrants themselves, there is the utmost difference. The poor fellow who goes out in rags from Cork or Kerry soon finds plenty of well-paid work to do in the United States. An Irishman returning from the States or from Canada to his own country is quite a rare phenomenon as the exceptional Scotchman returning from London to Auld Reekie. When the Irishman in the New World has money to spend he spends it not in returning home, but in bringing others out from home. It is therefore, needless to say that emigration is good for the emigrant. If it were not there would be no emigration. But how about those who are left behind, and about the country which they inhabit, and which they cannot make prosperous? The Dublin deputation tells Lord Wodehouse, with perfect truth, that the Irish emigration is of unhealthy origin, the mere wild flight of despair, the desertion by the rats of the sinking ship. The impoverished country left behind seems only to become all the poorer for the desertion. The best of the peasant class go; only the utterly poor and helpless remain. Professor Foxwell, who once, we think, held different opinions on this subject, has told the people of Brighton the same melancholy tale. He regards the Irish exodus as the effect of calamity, the proof of calamity, and to a certain extent, the source of additional calamity in Ireland. But the Dublin deputation suggested a remedy. It was just the sort of remedy which depositions for time out of mind, and which vicereys less firm or less sensible than Lord Wodehouse have sometimes professed to approve. It was simply "an earnest patronage of native industry" on the part of the Viceroy.

This was not indeed urged as the one grand and comprehensive cure for Irish ills, although the time has been when a 'trades' association would not have boggled about thus presenting it. But it was put forward as 'one step towards the happy result.' Lord Wodehouse gave no encouragement to suit the idea. He told the deputation, in a few frank and courteous sentences, that no private or public patronage of Irish manufactures, as Irish, could be of any avail to promote its permanent interests unless it could be offered to the consumer cheaper and better than other countries can produce. And then, his lordship might have added, it would stand in need of no courtly patronage whatever. One is surprised to find that after so many failures this delusion of prosperity to be obtained by the patronage of Irish manufactures can linger yet in any class of Irishmen. If the broad and clear truths of political economy did not satisfy Dublin trades' associations, one might think that their own experience would bring conviction with it. Is any Irish Vicerey likely to have more influence over Irishmen than O'Connell had? Did not O'Connell try, although perhaps in opposition to his own strong and piercing common sense, to persuade his countrymen to support only Irish manufactures. Did not Swift make the same attempt an earlier day. Have we not seen all manner of spasmodic efforts towards that end, through viceregal patronage, public agitation, books, lectures, sermons, 'gingham balls,' national associations and what not—and have all these efforts combined done any thing for Irish manufactures. What have they done except to show that protection is protection still, whether it be enforced by Act of Parliament or upheld by an association, or patronised by a vicerey. The remedy for Irish distress and the check upon Irish emigration must be sought for elsewhere. Ireland is essentially an agricultural country. The majority of her people must at least for a long time to come, live by the land, or leave the country or die. It is, however, the deplorable fact that Ireland

is cursed with a land system which forbids the peasant to live by his industry. Until the man who tills the ground can have some security for the full results which his labor may produce, it is utterly useless to think that Ireland can emerge from her present forlorn condition. Here, on the eastern side of the Atlantic, is a country where the agricultural laborer never becomes the owner of the patch of land he digs—where industry itself hesitates to exert its strength to employ its savings, knowing that he who sows has no security whatever that he shall also reap. There, on the western side of the Atlantic, is a country where a man can have as much land as he can till, and have it all his own without rent or service, let or hindrance. How could it be possible while such a contrast of conditions remains to prevent the one country from being drained to supply workers to the other. The Irishman should be different in his nature from all other human beings if he did not feel anxious to quit a land which is no home for him—where his best industry could earn no inheritance for his children. It is not viceregal patronage of Irish poplin; it is not a gingham ball in Dublin Castle; it is not a patriotic order for so many yards of Irish frieze which can cure or even mitigate the evils under which Ireland suffers? Ireland, and England as well, must look into the question more deeply. Englishmen must remember, when they admonish Irishmen to help themselves, that it rests with the British Parliament alone to abolish a system which renders self help, so far as the Irish peasant is regarded, a mere impossibility until he reaches some other country than his own.—Star.

ARRESTS OF RUNAWAY HUSBANDS.—Drogheda, January 18.—On this morning Mr. James White, Sheriff's Office of Glasgow, arrested a builder named Andrew Smith, in this town, on a warrant charging him with having, in the month of August last, deserted, neglected, and refused to support his wife, Agnes Muir Smith, in Glasgow, he being in active employment at the time, and leaving her chargeable to the parochial board. Immediately after the arrest a second wife made her appearance, with whom Smith was living here. The same officer, on yesterday, arrested at the Iron Ship Building Yard Dublin, a boiler maker named James Riddell, on a charge of having similarly deserted his wife, Margaret Shearer Riddell, in Glasgow, where she has been on the outdoor relief roll since September last. Both prisoners were brought by rail this evening to Belfast, en route for Glasgow, to be dealt with as the law directs.

I have seen some very sad and some very strange vicissitudes of this kind; one occurs to me as I write with a queer and significance. There is at this day and this hour, in the lunatic hospital of Dublin—Swift's—a double significance in that fact,—a carved oak bench, massive and portly, on which the madmen sit and chat, and this was one of the Peers' benches in the Irish House of Lords, and on this very bench where these lunatics are now sitting, sat certain predecessors of theirs—I'll not be rude—and voted the 'Union!'—Cornelius O'Dowd in Blackwood.

We look forward with some confidence to the occurrence of a vacancy in the Borough of Tralee, and we have reason to believe that in that case the seat will be filled by Mr. McKenna—a gentleman whose election to the House of Commons, our readers are aware that we have long regarded as of high importance to the interests of the Independent Party, and of the country at large. Mr. McKenna is one of those whose opinions are best described in their own language, and whose language may be relied upon, not merely for its present accuracy, but for its future force; we therefore quote the following clear and candid statement of his opinions upon one point of special interest to the constituency which he hopes he will have the opportunity of addressing, made in the speech which he delivered in the autumn of 1863, at New Ross, at the banquet given to him by his supporters after his contest with Colonel Tottenham. After stating his views of the proper policy for an Independent Party to pursue in Parliament and dealing very ably with the Tenant question, he turned to the subject of Education, and in terms, as we think, of remarkable clearness and force, stated its outlines:—"The second measure which I deem most essential for Ireland is in relation to education. I am in favor of those rules for the education of the children of the poor, demanded by the Hierarchy, embracing the system of separate denominational education, which has been found to work far better, and infinitely more harmoniously in England than the mixed system of national education has done in Ireland. At the risk, perhaps, of losing some of that prestige which you have accorded me as a man of commercial and material experience, I will say that in my mind the question of the education of the youth of this country is the most important subject which we have to consider. It embraces the whole question of the future of Ireland; it decides on which of two roads the civilisation of our posterity shall proceed. I must, I had, run the risk of being prolix, or leave myself liable to misinterpretation on this subject of education. I will, therefore, go back to the first to the first principles involved in the question. The main and essential distinction between the civilisation of modern Christian nations, and that of ancient Pagan nations, consists in the fact that the personal duty of the Christian citizen towards his fellow-man is based on the morality and teachings of the Gospel, whilst the personal duty of the Pagan was obedience to human laws, framed in accordance with the promptings of human inclinations, or the dictates of human passions and interests. Whatever advantage we derive from the discoveries of modern science—whatever power we have acquired over material subjects beyond what ancient Pagan nations had acquired, would be only so many engines or appliances for the gratification of human instinct, and hence for the possible destruction of our fellows, except that the light of Christian doctrine enables us to see that these concessions to the sum of human power are so many advantages given us in trust by the Almighty, and for the exercise of which we will never have to render an account. Nations and people are simply the aggregate of individuals, and the description of education which prevails in any nation is the most essential ingredient determining the nature of its progressive civilisation. Granting these premises, it is illogical to say the youth of this country shall have, from the fostering hands of the State education, solely in relation to its human and temporal view, shutting out the only light which can guide man in the proper application of the powers he derives from education in material things, and from the teachings of science and art. I say this is clearly illogical; it is not the English system, but the Irish, and it is maintained in this country solely because there is very great misapprehension on the subject on the part of certain of our countrymen, who ought to be guided by the teachings of their Bishops, rather than by the suggestions of a spurious liberality."—Tablet.

ADULTERATION OF WORKHOUSE SUPPLIES.—A great authority on everything relating to the adulteration of food stated before a Parliamentary Committee that every kind of nutriment which could by possible art be operated on was subject to the adulterator's art. Rotted tea leaves, and coffee, which had already yielded their active principles to boiling water were vended as genuine articles; ginger, which had been used in making essence or tincture was never wasted; but, undergoing careful pulverisation, was sold as pure, 'powdered ginger.' Mustard almost invariably contained flour; arrowroot, potato starch; bread, alum; wheat flour, flour of rice; beans and peas, bone, earth, and plaster of Paris; vinegar adulterated with oil of vitriol; beer, with gentian, salt, and copperas. Even chicory, the sole use of which is the adulteration of coffee, is itself frequently sophisticated with cheap substances. As

might be expected, the poor are the great sufferers by the adulterating practices. With the rich, quality rather than quantity is the primary point in matters of diet, but the lower classes seek for the 'big loaf,' which is offered at a low price, heedless of the fact its bulk is often due to water retained in it; by means of cheap rice flour. To the credit of the shopkeepers of this city, be it said, that no part of the United Kingdom is more free from food adulteration. Indeed there appears to be but one article which is constantly offered for sale in an impure state, and that is milk. This constitutes an important element in the dietary of the children of the working classes; but although sold at the remunerative price of from 10d. to 1s. per gallon, it is invariably diluted with a large amount of water, varying according to reports of the City Analyst from 25 to 70 per cent. In the case of some poor law unions, food adulteration very frequently prevails, and more especially we have reason to believe with respect to milk. Last year it was proved by analysis that milk supplied to the South Dublin Union Workhouse was exceedingly inferior, and we now have to chronicle a more aggravated case. The guardians of the Mountmellick Union, having reason to complain of the milk sent to the workhouse, sent three samples for analysis to Professor Cameron, who reported very unfavorably on them. Proceedings were forthwith instituted against the contractors—three in number—who supplied the article, and three fresh samples of milk were sent to Dr. Cameron. The result of these analyses proved that all were grossly adulterated—one with the unprecedentedly large amount of 130 per cent of water. After a preliminary judicial proceeding in the Sessions Court, the three contractors agreed to compromise the case by paying a fine of £32, the amount of the fees charged by Dr. Cameron and the cost of the master's visit to Dublin to deliver the sample into Dr. Cameron's hands. They furthermore agreed to supply pure milk at the contract price—only 4d. per gallon—till the first of May next, an undertaking which will no doubt involve a loss of at least £200 to them; for, it is needless to state, that it is quite impossible to sell milk pure as it comes from the cow at this low price. As, perhaps, the best proof of the large dilution with that cheap substance water, to which the milk has been subjected, it is stated that one contractor who before the exposé had daily supplied sixty gallons, now is able to furnish only twenty-five gallons. We strongly urge all the Boards of Guardians throughout the country to follow the example so well shown them by the Mountmellick Board. The condition of the paupers is miserable enough without this misery being aggravated by the malpractices of contractors. The dietary of those unfortunate is on the minimum scale, and the articles composed in it are few. To lessen the nutritive value of one of these articles to the extent of 130 per cent is indeed cruel. For the sake of humanity let not the miserable fare of the poor be rendered still more miserable by the adulterator's heartless practices.—Irish Times.

DUBLIN, Jan. 18.—A melancholy instance of combination among operatives has just been exhibited in the city of Cork. Among the benevolent undertakings of Sir John Arnot for the benefit of that city is the establishment of bakeries, by means of which the working classes could be supplied with bread of the best quality at a very low price. A large number of persons are employed in these bakeries, supporting their families in comfort by their earnings. One of the men employed in the Shandon-street bakery became ill, and his brother took his place till his recovery. This brother did not belong to the Society of Operative Bakers. After some time he was transferred to the North Main-street Bakery. There he was treated as a "colt," and the men refused to work with him. They did not go to Sir John Arnot, the head of the firm, though he might be seen in his counting-house every day. Without seeking an explanation, without appeal or remonstrance, they suddenly struck work, leaving the dough, then ready, to perish. The consequence was that the company were obliged to close their four bakeries and depots through the town, to the grievous disappointment of the masses, who receive their daily supply of bread from this source. The Cork Reporter says that this is a most disgraceful strike—one of the most silly and mischievous ever adopted by any body of operatives, for it has been adopted by the operative bakers of Cork who do not refuse to work for Sir John Arnot; "but they refuse to submit to any attempt on the part of any manager or co-partner of Sir John to trample on their rights as tradesmen and citizens, and particularly so when those attempts are made without the knowledge or approbation of Sir John Arnot himself." The answer to this is that new hands have been got from the country, and that the establishments are again opened, whilst all the members of the Trade Union, and who had been in the receipt of good wages, were thrown out of employment and their families are reduced to destitution. All this misery they have brought upon themselves because they would not work with a man not of their body who had taken the place of a sick man. So long as that spirit prevails among the working classes in Cork it is not reasonable to expect manufactures to take root there.

The deposit for the Navan and Kingscourt Railway amounting to £8,000 was paid into the proper office of the 15th of December, by Samuel Garney Shepard and James Coates, Esqrs, two of the shareholders in the Heath Railway and directors of the Navan and Kingscourt Railway. The names of the directors and more in essential shareholders of this new line are a sufficient guarantee that the bill for its construction will be vigorously supported, and that no time will be lost in carrying the authorized works to completion. The branch will connect the rich and productive country between Kingscourt and Navan with Dublin, and the whole network of Irish Railways.—Irish Times.

The following case involving the question as to whether a High Sheriff can act as a magistrate during his year of office, came up lately before the quarter sessions at Carlow, Thomas Rice Henry, Q. C., presiding.—"A person named Coo applied for a transfer of licence which the Bench were disposed to grant; but when the service of notices was proved it appeared that the High Sheriff, D. H. Cooper, Esq., was one of the nearest magistrates upon whom the notice was served.—His worship said his impression was, that the service was good, as he thought the fact of magistrates being prohibited from acting officially while acting as high sheriffs, only meant that they should not take part at petty sessions or otherwise actively discharge the magisterial duties. As the point was a nice and important one, his worship decided upon deferring judgement, and intimated his intention of fully considering the question, and making his decision known on an early day."

The Nengh Guardian contains the following remarkable story with regard to the fulfilment of a dream:—"A gentleman living in this town, dreamt on Sunday night last, that he had found the body of the young woman (Mary Darcy, who was drowned at Kylera Bridge, about a month since, and which, up to that time, notwithstanding that the river had been dragged by parties in boats daily since the melancholy occurrence, had not been discovered), under a bush at a particular part of the river. He was out shooting next day in the neighborhood of the place, and recollecting his dream, informed his companion. They both proceeded to the spot, and examined the place minutely, but failed to discern any appearance of the body. A party of men were at this time searching the river a short distance off, and on their coming up to this place, applied their drags, and there found the remains of the unfortunate young woman, covered up with a heap of sand and mud beneath the water."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. DR. AYLWARD, F. P., CASTLECOMER.—Osory's greatest Priest for centuries—we might add Ireland's—is no more; the noble patriot, the sincere friend, the true Irishman, the accomplished scholar, the brilliant writer, the distinguished theologian, the perfect gentleman; but, more than all, the friend and father of the poor, the Very Dr. Aylward, is dead; and far beyond the circle of the Irish Church—indeed we might add wherever the pulse of an Irish patriot beats throughout the world—his loss will be felt and deplored. Without a doubt, he was the most remarkable Priest in the Irish Church—the ablest, the truest, the most uncompromising, the most influential; and while poor of God's Church mourn him as a lost father, the oppressors of the poor may rejoice that the man who never spared them has passed away for ever. We can say no more; for, at his own solemn, deathbed request, we are precluded from writing his life, or even doing justice to his memory. It was the noble humility of the great Christian Priest and disinterested patriot, even in his last moments, and we are obliged to bow to it. As in life he was retiring and unostentatious, so he wished to be also in death.